

## Recruiting In Europe.

### One Thousand Dutchmen Make for Transvaal in Gulse of Returning Citizens.

### Give an Officers Tender Ser- vices for Adventure—Alleged Officers by British.

### Boers Would Authorize Privateering but Vessels Won't Accept Risk.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 29.—The London correspondent of the Sun says:

"The British government has received positive information that a corps numbering about 1,000 has secretly been raised in Holland to help the Boers. Wealthy Amsterdam merchants found the money for the equipment, and over 200 men are already en route. The remainder will follow in small detachments as they can obtain transportation, the rendezvous being Koomati Poorte, on the Transvaal-Portuguese frontier, where the commandant has been instructed what to do with them.

"The men travel as returning Transvaal citizens, and it is believed that the Portuguese government cannot prevent them from proceeding over the railway to the frontier. Probably the British government has already made some sort of representations to the Dutch government, but the first confirmatory news will likely come from Delagoa Bay in an announcement that the Dutch have been prevented from landing at Lorenzo Marx, where the Governor is as zealous as though he was a British agent, acting presumably on instructions from Lisbon.

"It is asserted that the Transvaal is prepared to issue letters of marque, their accredited envoy, Dr. Leyds, being fully empowered in that regard, and that arrangements are being made at Amsterdam to fit out a swift steamer. It is believed, however, that this part of the project has been abandoned, owing to the vigilance of British ships of war in the Channel, which would have made it hopeless for any privateer to get clear away into the open sea unobserved. Except as to Holland there appears to be no popular sympathy with the Boers sufficiently strong to induce the sympathizers to run the risk.

"In Germany it is understood that a number of officers on the retired list have gone to the Transvaal and others are preparing to go, all carrying commissions in the Boer army, given through Dr. Leyds. The arrangement in each case is that the officer is to pay his own transportation as far as Koomati Poorte, but is to receive pay on taking duty. These men are actuated purely by professional interest, and doubtless would as readily have accepted commissions in the British army, if they could have been obtained.

"In Italy there has been some talk among socialists and republicans about helping a republican people struggling against British despotism, but it is of no practical importance. The calibre of the Italian sympathizers may be estimated by the fact that three young socialists, students, were arrested at Naples yesterday when about to embark for Delagoa Bay, as they had proudly told their friends that they were going to join the Boer army. It was found that the youngsters had booked passage only for Suez, and had no money to take them further. The magistrate lectured them and then packed them home. It is worthy of note that the Italian government has not issued a declaration of neutrality, and the purchase of mules by the British agents continues unchecked, on the ground that they are not contraband. At the Vatican no attempt has been made to hide the sympathy for England. It is understood, moreover, that the Catholic prelates of South Africa have been instructed to give no moral support to the Transvaal or the Orange Free State, because in both these countries the faithful have always been under the ban, while in England and the colonies there is no cause for complaint."

### AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—It is reported from Hamburg and elsewhere that the British recruiting officers are busy convincing German under officers for service in South Africa, offering £20 per month.

### PHILIPPINES A BAD JOB.

Subjugation Seems Hardly Commenced and Insurgents Capable of Resisting Indefinitely.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The Tribune prints a summary of the situation in the Philippine islands from its special correspondent there, Richard H. Little. The letter is dated Manila, September 14, and among other things the writer says that, after several months' fighting the Americans control 117 of the 4,210 square miles in the island of Luzon.

Outside of Luzon, Mr. Little says, the insurgents hold ports in Mindanao, and so far no Americans have dared to venture there. The next campaign, the writer declares, is going to be different from the last, as it will have to be conducted in the mountainous, thickly wooded country. He is of the opinion that the insurgents can hold out indefinitely.

### MAKING FRIENDS.

Washington, Oct. 29.—An understanding has been reached by which it is expected that negotiations will be opened soon at Madrid for a new treaty between the United States and Spain. "This will be the last step towards completely restoring the friendly relations between the two countries."

### TRIBUTE TO GEN. SYMONS.

Government of Natal Tenders Sympathy to His Widow—Her Message of Congratulation.

London, Oct. 29.—Lady Symons, the widow of Gen. W. P. Symons, has received the following cable despatch from the Premier of Natal:

"Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 27.—On behalf of the government of Natal I tender you my sincerest sympathy on the death of your husband, who was beloved by all who knew him. He has given his life in defence of this colony."

The body of Sir William Penn Symons was buried without a coffin, shrouded in the Union Jack. Among the papers found upon him was a telegram from Lady Symons, congratulating him on his success.

### LOSSES AT ELANDSLAAGTE.

Capetown, Oct. 29.—A despatch to the South African News from Pretoria says the Boer loss at Elands-laagte was 36 killed and 61 wounded.

### WAR RISK ON SHIPPING.

Antwerp, Oct. 29.—The shipping trade is going to startle. The announcement by Lloyd's that 10 guineas war risk is paid between England and Russia created a panic on exchange.

## Paris Fumes At British.

### Hopes Entry to Pretoria Will Be After Fashion of the Hussar Officers.

### Denunciation of British Tyranny the Fashion—Government Sets Better Example.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The war in South Africa continues to rivet the attention of the public and dominates the political situation. Popular sympathy with the Boers, or more accurately, popular animosity to the British, increases daily. Bitter caricatures of Queen Victoria, Mr. Chamberlain, and the British generals and Tommy Atkins appear in the Patrie, the Petit Bleu, the Redoute Paris and the Cri de Paris. The savage delight with which Millevoys and Drumonts exult over the British losses seems to be intended as revenge for the cumulative effects of the burning of Joao de Aze, of Cressy, Poitiers, the battle of the Nile, Trafalgar, Waterloo, Fashoda, and English sympathy for Dreyfus.

Rochefort, in a flaming leader in today's Intransigent expounds contemporary history by drawing a highly imaginative but witty parallel between Sir George White, oppressor of the Boers, and Weyler, tyrant of Cuba, and winds up with a facetious skit in which he predicts that the extraordinary manner in which the vanguard of the British forces, represented by a squadron of the 18th Hussars, reached Pretoria is merely a prefiguring of the way in which Sir Geo. White with the bulk of his army will make entry into the Boer capital about Christmas time.

The Liberte professes to learn from The Hague that England is arming the Basutos and inciting them to invade the Transvaal. The Republic Francaise, the organ of Meline, the former prime minister, declares that England is violating the Brussels convention, confirmed by that of The Hague, which prohibits distribution of arms to natives in a campaign against civilized races. The French press already take for granted that the English have actually armed the Basutos, and this highly improbable charge is already thoroughly ingrained as a bona fide story in the French public mind.

The Matin today devotes two columns to the "Transvaal of the Eighteenth Century," in which an ingenious parallel is made between the revolt of the thirteen North American colonies under George Washington and the uprising of the Boers under Kruger. Extracts from Washington's letters are published by the Matin, which are likened to the declarations of Kruger, and it recounts how liberty was insured to the Americans by the intervention of France.

The Patrie continues hammering away at the favorite theme, urging France to plunge into the struggle. Moderate papers, however, like the Figaro and Temps, which reflect the views held at Quai Dorsay, realize the sheer folly of such interference and give prominence to the ex-empire neutrality observed by President McKinley when the petition Washington presented to him at Washington. The decision of the cabinet is stated here to have been communicated to the Continental powers, informing them that "the United States will not participate in any interference in the South African conflict, nor take a course hostile to the interests of either Great Britain or the Boers."

### MAN KILLER HANGS HIMSELF.

Ungrateful to the Jury Who Had Made His Crime Maudslaugher Only.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Adam Moser, who was on Thursday convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Frank Whittemore, whom he stabbed in the head on the night of May 30 last, committed suicide in his cell some time during last night. He made a loop of a piece of chain used to hold up his cot and fastened it to the wall. He was found suspended by the neck to this unique gallows this morning.

### ITALIAN JUDGE SHOT.

Rome, Oct. 29.—An unidentified man yesterday shot and mortally wounded Signor Majoli, president of the Sicilian court of appeals at Palermo. The assassin escaped.

## Dundee and Glencoe.

### British Took Stores on Evacuat- ing but Had to Leave All Soldiers' Kits.

### Six Day March Through the Rain Made in Good Fighting Order.

### Officer of Hussars Tells Story of Their Misadventures and Capture.

By Associated Press.

Capetown, Oct. 29.—The following official data are made public regarding the fighting near Dundee:

"The Boer losses during Friday's engagement at Talana Hill are estimated at 500 killed and wounded.

"Yesterday the divisional staff was re-constituted. The country was clear of the enemy eastward, but as big forces were reported closing in on Dundee from the north and west, it was considered advisable to have the British force move across the railway to a new position, south of the camp. During the afternoon the infantry moved out and began entrenching a new position. All available transports were utilized to carry stores.

"At 4 in the afternoon the enemy opened fire on the entrenchments and camp from the shoulder of Impati Mountain with two six-inch guns, getting fairly accurate aim over a range of 7,000 yards. The soft ground rendered the percussion fuses useless. In spite of the falling shells the wagons were loaded with stores. Lieut. Hannah and an artillery sergeant were killed.

"During the night of October 22 a fresh position was occupied about 7,300 yards from the enemy's guns.

"News was received at 8 o'clock Monday morning (October 23) of the victory at Elands-laagte, and a division was moved towards Glencoe Junction for the purpose of cutting off the retreating enemy should they use Glencoe Pass. Two fugitives were captured.

"We moved our guns down the ridge to the west of Impati Mountain, and our artillery exchanged shots with the enemy who brought six-inch guns to bear on the transports. Rain and mist coming on, it was deemed advisable to concentrate the guns on the ridge, and the movement was completed at noon. The British troops having marched ten miles. The column was en route for Ladysmith at 11 o'clock that night, passing through Dundee into the Helpmakaar road without attracting the attention of the Boers. Major Wickham, of the Indian commandant's camp, joined the column with 53 wagons from the old camp.

"Moving eastward through Boshok Pass, both was reached, and here the column rested, after which the night march was resumed, and Waschbank river reached the following morning at 9 o'clock.

"At 11 o'clock two batteries, two squadrons and all the available infantry were moved towards Elands-laagte in the hope of co-operating with the Ladysmith forces, whose guns could be heard, but as the firing moved in the direction of the Orange Free State, the troops returned from a six-mile tramp in a heavy rain. At 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the force was on the Ladysmith side of Sunday river. All that day and the day following the column plodded along muddy roads, until Ladysmith was reached at 5 a. m. Thursday.

"The whole transport was utilized for stores, which just sufficed, but only at the cost of the entire kit of officers and men.

"All behaved splendidly, though practically under arms continuously for six days."

### THE CAPTURED HUSSARS.

Durban, Oct. 28.—(Delayed.)—The following official account of the capture of the squadron of the 18th Hussars by the Boers is given by Captain Hardy:

"After the battle of Glencoe three squadrons of the 18th Hussars, with a Maxim company of the Dublin Fusiliers and a detachment of Mounted Infantry, Col. Moeller commanding, kept under cover of a ridge north of the camp, and at 4:30 p. m. moved down towards Sand-spruit.

"On reaching the open the British force was shelled by the enemy, but without casualties. Col. Moeller led his men around Talana Hill in a southeasterly direction, across Van's Drift road, captured several Boers, and saw the Boer ambulances retiring, then with Squadron "B" of the Hussars, the Maxim and the Mounted Infantry, he crossed the Dundee-Vryheid railway and approached a strong force of the enemy, who opened a hot fire, wounding Lieut. Lachlan.

"Our cavalry retreated across Van's Drift. The Boers pressing, Col. Moeller led the ridge for some time, but the enemy enveloping his right, he fell back across the spruit. The Maxim stuck in a water-hole. Lieut. Kap was wounded, three of the detachment killed and the horses of Major Greville and Captain Poller shot under them.

"The force finally reformed on the ridge to the north, which was held for some time.

"While Capt. Hardy was attending Lieut. Cremin, who had been wounded, Col. Moeller's force retired into a defile, apparently intending to return to camp around Impati Mountain. But it was not seen afterwards."

### THE SIBBLING OF MAFKING.

Capetown, Oct. 29.—The following despatch, dated October 23, has been received from Mafeking:

"The enemy began a bombardment of Mafeking at 7:50 a. m. to-day, at a range of two miles and a half, their battery of three Krupp guns throwing seven-pound, nine-pound and twelve-pound explosive shells.

"At the outset the firing was erratic, but ultimately the Boers got the range

and sent a number of shells into the town. Comparatively little damage was done, a convent, which had been converted into a hospital, being the chief sufferer. This building was struck thrice. Apparently the Boer ammunition was inferior.

"No casualties were sustained by the British, and only one shot was returned. This, however, was so well directed as to disable one of the enemy's guns.

"After three hours the Boers sent an envoy to ask the town to propose for surrender. Col. Baden-Powell, the British commander, replied in the negative. The shelling was not resumed."

"A later despatch from Mafeking says: 'The Boers are in possession of the waterworks and have cut off the supply. This occasions no anxiety, because ample supplies are available in tanks and wells.'

"During a sortie this evening the British encountered the enemy three miles off to the north. The Boers had apparently been warned, and returned our fire in earnest with a well-handled machine gun. Our men had no intention of pressing an attack, and they retired immediately. The conduct of our men was splendid. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained."

### BELGIAN PRESS WARNED.

Antwerp, Oct. 29.—The anti-British tone of the Belgian press is moderating, owing to several official warnings about the necessity of maintaining cordial relations with England.

## The Wounded Well Cared For

### British Government at Pains to Provide Most Skilful Sur- gical Assistance.

### Transvaal's Elaborate Hospital Arrangements—English Nurses Not Wanted.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 29.—The offer of Sir William MacCormac, president of the Royal College of Surgeons and surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales, who has left for the front in South Africa amid a chorus of praise, came about in the following way:

The director-general of the army medical department, having in view the probability of there being several lines of communication, thought it would be desirable to have consulting surgeons of large experience with each force. These surgeons would be specially useful in cases where the question of major operations might arise and would relieve the already busy ordinary surgeons of great anxiety and responsibility.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war, agreed that the emergency was one in which the assistance of leading civilian surgeons might be invited. He therefore asked the advice of Prof. MacCormac, who immediately proffered his own services, which are of the most valuable nature. His experience with surgery in the field is unrivalled in this country and two specially selected civilian surgeons will accompany him.

During the Franco-Prussian war, many leading German civilian surgeons gave their services to the army in a consulting capacity. The same was true of the Russian surgeons during the Russo-Turkish war.

### BOER HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Today's mail brought an interesting despatch from Pretoria respecting the Boer arrangements for dealing with the sick and wounded.

The Transvaal has the orthodox Red Cross Society and an efficient St. John's Ambulance Society, as auxiliaries to the regular medical corps. The latter is well equipped, but is perhaps numerically too weak. It was mobilized before the burghers were called to arms.

When the war commenced several railroad trains were made ready, fitted with swag beds and all modern conveniences for alleviating suffering. A field hospital was attached to every command, and a hospital headquarters fixed at Pretoria, to which place all the burghers wounded within reach of the railway are sent with the least possible delay. The women of Pretoria and Johannesburg responded nobly to the invitation to do volunteer duty in nursing "for the sake of their Lord and their country."

A. H. Blesley, chief representative in the Transvaal for the St. John's Ambulance Society, with Doctors Croghan, Liljopp and Mangold, organized classes, and lessons in nursing and first aid to the wounded and other useful instructions were given. Several hundred women regularly attended, and most of them are doubtless now at work in Pretoria and in the field.

### ENGLISH NURSES REJECTED.

Capetown, Oct. 29.—A despatch from Johannesburg says that the English nurses have been put out of the hospitals. Dr. Mangold insists that English women are not fit to nurse the Dutch.

### HURRICANE AT SANTIAGO.

Follows Five Days' Continuous Rainfall and Does Great Damage.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 29.—After five days' continuous rainfall a terrific hurricane swept over Santiago to-day, causing considerable destruction. Several houses were wrecked and others badly damaged. The unprecedented rainfall continues. Telegraph wires are down, and it is impossible for vessels to leave here.

### THE VENEZUELAN PASTIME.

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 29.—General Hernandez has had a rupture with the government, and left Caracas early this morning for Omore to start a new revolution. He has 2,000 men. All the Liberals are supporting General Cipriano Castro. The situation is extremely critical.

## Buller's Path To Pretoria

### Will Lie Through Orange Free State as Most Con- venient Base.

### His Grand Parade Close at Hand and Forced Marches the Intention.

### Meanwhile Decisive Battles Are Imminent at Ladysmith and Kimberley.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 29.—Sir Redvers Buller may be expected at the Cape to-day. This will be a very fast voyage, the mail steamers usually arriving at Capetown on Wednesday of every week at the earliest, but the Dunottar Castle, in response to a request of the war office that Sir Donald Currie should secure the maximum speed, was provided with fine extra stokers. As reinforcements will arrive each day at Capetown, Gen. Buller ought to be in a position very soon to send troops to the relief of Mafeking and Kimberley without depleting the strength of the great army corps which will make a grand parade through Cape Colony and the Orange Free State to Pretoria.

Although these announcements are not officially made as to the destination and movement of the army corps, I am able to state that the troops will be conveyed by rail to De Aar Junction, at least, if stations further north are by that time inaccessible, and will thence proceed northward by forced marches to Bloemfontein and the Transvaal. Military men regard the hostile attitude of the Free State as a blessing in disguise, owing to the advantages of the country and difficulty of defending it against an officer of Buller's capacity and strength of forces. The Free State is not an ideal base for satisfactory invasion of the Transvaal, but it will serve military requirements much better than Northern Natal.

Meanwhile Gen. White and Cecil Rhodes are facing the music. The latest news, at midnight, was that Gen. Joubert, with the full strength of the Boer forces in Natal, was within a few miles of Gen. White's position at Ladysmith. A British reconnaissance in force came in contact with the enemy, but failed to draw them from a strong position close to Ladysmith, but it seems highly probable that a great battle may be impending. The destruction of the bridge over Sunday river was estimated would prevent the Boers bringing big guns to bear on Ladysmith. The Boers probably have twice the strength of the British field force in Natal, and possibly the proportion is three to one.

From Dundee ugly rumors are current that the Boers have been shooting inhabitants found with arms on them, but offering no resistance. Fortunately these stories have not been confirmed by good authorities.

The execution of the alleged Boer massacre at Dundee appears to be that a portion of the town guard, although fairly warned by Gen. Yule before his retirement, continued to carry arms, and thirty of them were shot before the Boers discovered who they were.

London, Oct. 30.—There is no fresh news from the western frontier. The mines are still working at Kimberley, where there are provisions enough to last nine months. Cecil Rhodes has fully equipped a town guard of 400 men at a cost of \$150,000.

Pretoria, Oct. 27.—Via Lorenzo Marquez—Commandant Joubert has left Glencoe for the front. A report has been received that Mafeking is burning.

### NAVY SETTLED SANTIAGO.

Spanish Court Declares That Blockade Made Its Surrender Inevitable.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The Bureau of Intelligence has made public a very interesting document published in the official organ of the minister of war at Madrid, and containing the sentence of the supreme council in the proceedings instituted because of the capitulation of Santiago in the summer of 1898.

The most interesting feature of the report is the fact that the court lays great stress upon the importance of the American naval forces and declares that without their co-operation it would have been impossible for the American forces to have compelled the surrender of Santiago.

The sentence of the court concludes by vindicating Gen. Torral from any censure for the surrender of the city, stating that he had "used every means of defence required by the laws of honor and duty, as attested by the brilliant battles sustained from June 22 to the day of capitulation, and the many casualties in generals, commanders, officers and privates during the said battles."

The other defendants are exonerated, having acted under instructions of their commanding general, who in turn had the sanction of his home government for each step taken.

Before reaching this conclusion, however, the court goes into what may be characterized as a brief but comprehensive history of the whole Cuban campaign, from the Spanish standpoint, the various reverses met with from time to time being reiterated as explanations of the final surrender of the city, which was pointed out as being inevitable from the time the American squadron blocked the harbor and cut off the line of communication.

### ROSEBERY IN POLITICS.

Belief That His Reappearance Indicates Resumption of Liberal Leadership.

London, Oct. 29.—Lord Rosebery's reappearance in the world of politics, by his speech at Bath on Wednesday, caused a renewal of speculation as to the future of the Liberal leadership. It is asserted on the best authority that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, speaking at a private dinner to Rosebery at the Reform Club recently, emphatically insisted on the inevitableness of Lord Rosebery's resumption of the leadership. During the course of his speech at Bath, Lord Rosebery gave an interesting intimation of his intention to write a biography of the elder Pitt.

### PRESSMEN'S FOOTING.

New York, Oct. 29.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "The military authorities have decided that American press correspondents at the front will have the same privileges as their English colleagues. This means that they will be subject in common to the bonds of the most rigorous censorship ever known in English military annals, and be free to growl about it like Anglo-Saxons."

London, Oct. 30.—The censorship is more active than ever. According to the Daily Chronicle correspondent, "the new regulations limit the number of words allowed for press messages to one-fourth the number allowable before."

## No Chance for The Powers

### Application of The Hague Re- solutions Cannot Be Sug- gested Without Affront.

### While President Kruger's Fool- ish Precipitancy Put Medi- ation Out of Question.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 29.—The Tribune publishes the following from its London correspondent under to-day's date: "All rumors that the European powers will intervene in the Transvaal war are idle fictions. France and Russia may have some ulterior purposes and recognize a convenient opportunity for carrying them out; but there would be no attempt to secure a coalition of the powers in favor of peace or the enforcement of the principles adopted at The Hague. France may ultimately purchase Cape and the Canaries from Spain or take possession of Morocco, and Russia may swoop down upon Herat and strengthen her hold upon either Persia or China, but these aggressive policies will be deferred until England is more deeply involved in South African affairs if any attempt is to be made to take advantage of the war."

"The arbitration arrangements adopted at the peace congress cannot be applied to the Transvaal war without the consent of England, and no European power is prepared to affront the British government by suggesting it. The names of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic were in the original list of the powers which the Dutch government submitted to the approval of Count Muraviev before invitations to the peace congress were sent out. This list was revised at St. Petersburg, and when the Dutch minister received it again the names of the two Dutch republics in South Africa had been dropped. Russia was responsible for the exclusion of these two commonwealths from the congress. They were shut out because it was suspected at St. Petersburg that England would not allow them to be classed with sovereign states."

"While Russia thus excluded them from participation in the proceedings, at The Hague President Kruger by his ultimatum took the most effective measures for interrupting the natural course of mediation and arbitration. He suddenly brought the negotiations to an end and rendered war unavoidable, and in this way allowed no time for the application of those pacific agencies which the congress had recommended for general adoption."

"When war had once begun it was too late for either the Boers or any sympathetic nation to suggest arbitration or mediation. Arbitration would have been equally futile after the battles of Manilla and Santiago in the Spanish-American war."

"The suggestion that the American government shall intervene in the interests of peace is regarded in diplomatic circles here as a vagary as flimsy as Ophelia's dreams. The British government went out of its way before and during the Spanish-American war to prevent European intervention in the Cuban question. It is contended by public men here that it would be a shabby return for this favor if the American government were now to thrust its good offices unasked upon Great Britain and suggest either arbitration or mediation as a means of restoring peace. No serious attention is paid to rumors that such action is in contemplation in America."

### DUTCH GIVE IT UP.

Antwerp, Oct. 29.—There is a decided reaction of feeling in regard to intervention by the powers between Great Britain and the South African republics. The Dutch politicians now declare that arbitration would certainly be too favorable to England.

### HOFMEYER'S HOPE.

London, Oct. 29.—A despatch from Capetown says Mr. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, has made elaborate arrangements to approach the Boers the moment peace is in sight. He aims at securing the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, but judging from the Queen's speech it is doubtful.

## Closing on Ladysmith.

### United Forces of Transvaal and Free State Ready to Give Battle.

### Captive Balloon in British Hands Reveals the Position of Enemy's Guns.

### White Offered Battle on Friday but Boers Retired--Pris- oners to Durban.

By Associated Press.

London, Oct. 30.—The latest despatches from Ladysmith indicate that a decisive engagement is at hand. The delay in the Boer attack is reported to have been due to the non-arrival of Commandant-General Joubert's column, and this has given the British troops needed respite after their recent exertions. According to the latest reports from Capetown, however, Gen. Joubert now has joined hands with the Free State forces and there has been some outpost fighting. President Kruger has arrived at Glencoe. Everything, it is now considered, hinges on Gen. White's resources and judgment.

Nothing is known regarding the progress of defensive works for the protection of Ladysmith. Farmers in the neighborhood have left their farms and stock at the mercy of the Boers and are congregated in the town.

The two guns the Boers have mounted are powerful weapons. They are the ones used in shelling Dundee, and it is a matter of considerable surprise how they managed to transport such heavy pieces.

The Standard's correspondent at Ladysmith telegraphing Saturday sends a statement that the Boers have captured 1,500 mules.

The attempt of the Boers to cut the railway at Pieters was frustrated by British cavalry.

The wife of Gen. Koeh has arrived at Ladysmith under a flag of truce to nurse her wounded husband.

All the unrounded Boer prisoners have been sent to Durban to prevent any attempt at rescue. A number of resident civilians have been ordered to leave the town under penalty of arrest.

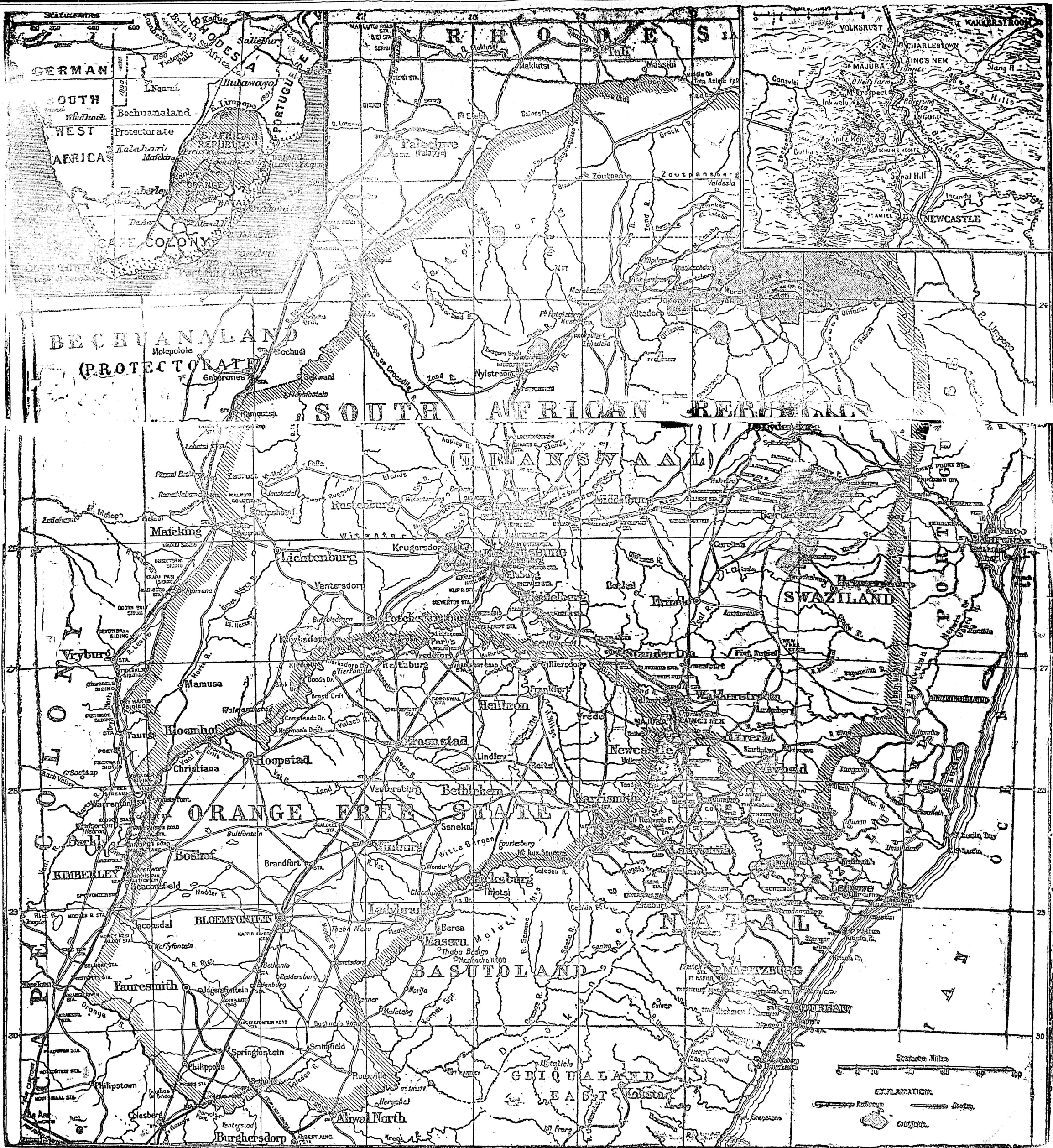
Lieut. Millejohn, of the Gordon Highlanders, who was wounded at Elands-laagte in the arm, is improving after amputation of the member.

London, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail publishes the following despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Sunday: "Patrols from Ladysmith report that there are four large Boer camps within a radius of ten miles, extending in a semi-circle north-east of the town. Evidently the









## BISHOP JUSTIFIES THE WAR.

Experience With the Boers During the Last Twenty Years Shows It Inevitable.

From the Guardian, Oct. 4.

Sir: Every churchman, one would hope, must sympathize with the object with which your correspondent, Mr. Brown Phillips, starts—viz., to press the claim which the present crisis in South Africa has upon the prayers of Christian people. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that he should mar his appeal for so good a cause by raising questions of a political character upon which we may be divided, and using language which, as based upon a very imperfect knowledge and erroneous views of the facts of the case, can only be misleading to many of your readers.

Such a war as appears, alas! to be imminent is, indeed, deplorable, as none can know so well as those who were residents in Natal and the Transvaal during

the conflict in 1881. But to characterize it as "immoral," as undertaken "at the mandate of the raiders and traders of South Africa," to represent it as waged on our part "against a hard-working, self-respecting community of semi-barbarous farmers," and, therefore, as certain to "leave an indelible blot on the escutcheon of England's honor," is to show an ignorance of South African history during the last quarter of a century, as well as of the present state of affairs, as mischievous as that of Mr. Morley, who in a recent public utterance had the hardihood to ascribe the annexation of the Transvaal to the late Sir Bartle Frere!

That Mr. Phillips' description of the Boers is not inappropriate to a certain number of them may be readily admitted, but these estimable people are unfortunately under the domination of an oligarchy as corrupt and unscrupulous as any that could be found in modern times. And if England, after exhausting every means in her power to bring them to reason, and exhibiting extraordinary pa-

tience and forbearance towards a policy of evasion, should be driven by the perverse ambition and selfish obstinacy of this oligarchy into war as a last alternative, so far from being immoral or causeless, as Mr. Phillips holds, it will be as righteous as war ever can be, waged for the deliverance of the oppressed from a yoke that had grown well-nigh intolerable, for the establishment of freedom and justice, for the protection of those for whose well-being we, as a nation, are responsible.

It is unfortunate that the bulk of our people are so much in the dark as to the history of our relations with the Transvaal Boers during the last twenty years. The knowledge of nine out of every ten average Englishmen might, I believe, be summed up thus: that there was a disaster at Majuba Hill to certain troops, insufficient in number, sent to repress an outbreak, and that this was followed by what they have been told was an act of magnanimity or of simple justice, the retrocession of the country into the hands of those from whom we had taken

it a few years before. Every young Boer, on the other hand, has been taught to believe that, in a sacred struggle for independence and for the possession of a country acquired by the suggestion of native tribes, the Divine aid enabled them three times to overcome the forces of a more powerful nation which was compelled by their superior dash and courage to an absolute surrender, and has never since ventured to take any serious steps to check the cause of aggression which they, as God's favored people, have thought fit to take against the doomed Canaanites of South Africa.

Now, whatever may be alleged against the wisdom or justice of our annexation of the Transvaal in 1877, there can be no doubt that it was welcomed by many of the leading Boers and acquiesced in by the majority as releasing the state from a condition of hopeless bankruptcy and affording them protection from the natives, whose growing hostility and menacing attitude formed a constant source of unrest and anxiety.

Pew Englishmen, again, know that it

was in a time of profound peace in December, 1880—their enemies having been subdued round about them by British arms—that the Boers suddenly rose against the government to which they owed so much (I do not say that there were not grievances nor causes of complaint which demanded redress, though the chief ostensible one was the levying of the necessary taxes), and we were startled by the news that they had treacherously surprised and fallen upon a detachment of the 94th Regiment, who were marching through the country, and had shot them down.

How many amongst us are aware, too, that this act of the hard-working, self-respecting farmers was followed a few weeks later by their invasion of the neighboring colony of Natal, on the soil of which all the three engagements of that unhappy campaign were fought? Or who realizes that one of the earliest uses made of that independence, which, after this campaign, we had too generously conceded, was to make a raid into Zululand and seize upon some of the

most fertile tracts of the country, reckoning only too accurately upon the complacency of the then secretary for the colonies, the late Lord Derby?

But why do I cite these facts? Not surely to influence feeling in England against the Boers. Far from it. As I said and wrote in 1881, even when smarting under the humiliation to which no Englishman in South Africa could be insensible, there is nothing, if we only let sound reason and Christian feeling have their due weight, to prevent Boers and British living as brethren and working together for the prosperity of the whole country, while there is every reason why we should not present to the heathen the miserable spectacle of Christians actuated by hatred and revenge, and thirsting for each other's blood.

But this unhappy consummation seems only to be attainable by the prevalence of such ideas of truth and justice and liberty as it was hoped might be secured under what was termed British suzerainty. The course of legislation at Pretoria since 1881 under the dictatorship of

President Kruger shows how widely different is the Boer conception of these essential elements in civilized life, while the recent course of events discloses too plainly the real aim of the leaders to be nothing short of the establishment of Boer supremacy throughout South Africa. What that supremacy would mean, not to a few capitalists or speculators, or to some few thousands of miners and operators who have ennobled their all in the country, not even to some of the higher interests most justly dear to the hearts of Englishmen, as, e.g., the cause of Christian missions to the natives—but to the prestige, the well-being of the whole British Empire, and whether, therefore, the averting of so direful a contingency is an object worthy of the patriotic efforts and prayers of all who are thankful for their heritage as subjects of the Queen, ought to meet with no ambiguous reply.

W. K. MACGILL, Bishop.

Ely, October 2, 1899.

The first air pump was made in 1654.



## The Public and Their Servants

### Operation on the Head Might Remove the Paralysis of the City Police.

### One Official's Slander of British Soldiers Given Circulation by Another.

#### REFORM MUST BE THOROUGH.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: If the police commissioners imagine that the dismissal of two members of the force, and the acceptance of the statement of the Chief that everything is all right in his department, relieves them of all further responsibility in proving the truth of this statement, they will be a sorry set of men. Everything is not all right in the police force. Every member of the force—with the exception perhaps of Chief Sheppard—knows it. The public knows it. It is almost too much to suppose that the commissioners do not know it. Yet it seems that they are not sufficiently bold to take the stand they should. They are afraid of hurting someone's feelings by speaking plainly. Reluctance outweighs the obligation of public duty. I have talked with at least five members of the force since the weakness of that body was described in the Colonist a few Sundays ago, and instead of taking offence at that article one and all endorsed it.

There's no use denying it, they said—there was nothing more stated than the facts. Let Chief Sheppard be retired on a pension. The citizens will not kick, after a man has been in office for twenty years. Besides the appointment of a competent chief and the reorganization of the force under him will be well worth a small additional cost, which divided among all the taxpayers does not amount to much in any event. But in any case don't let us close the eyes to the facts. The commissioners by the exercise of a little backbone have a chance to distinguish themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. Will they prove equal to the opportunity?

REFORM.

#### A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: As we have the authority of the chief of police upon it that the city detectives are unable to locate a roulette wheel in operation, even when one of the commissioners gives them its address, might it not be well for Ald. Williams to present a motion at to-morrow night's council meeting, offering a reward for the finding of the disappearing wheel? Leaving jests aside, however, does not the statement of the Chief in this particular again emphasize the inefficiency of the force, despite his assertion that it is in very satisfactory condition?

OLD SLEUTH.

#### MR. MARCHANT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: I should like to ask the patriotic Senator Templeman, Col. Gregory of the Fifth Regiment and the other leaders of the elect in Victoria, what is their opinion of a public servant who makes bold to insult our volunteer soldiers as legalized murderers? What do they think of the policy of permitting the retention in a good fat office of a public servant who practically takes his employers to task as champion of a hostile nation with whom our own is even now engaged in war? In a few days I think it was traitor that they called such men within the camp. In war time the traitor's portion is death. None of us wish to see Mr. Marchant punctured, but it would be interesting to know if Senator Templeman is sincere in his allegations of patriotism. Or are they only a feature of his plastic poses?

UNBELIEVER.

#### THE WESTERN COMPANY.

Military Record of the Commanding Officer—Nelson and Rossland Members.

Major Henry H. Arnold, 90th Battalion, Winnipeg, is one of the best known and most popular officers in Manitoba. A son of Mr. H. Arnold, manager for many years of the Imperial Bank of Canada at St. Catharines, Ontario, as he is known to his many friends, went to Winnipeg in 1882 and quickly made his mark in that community in the stirring times of the "boom." On the formation of the 90th Battalion, in 1883, Major Arnold was appointed a second lieutenant in "D" company, and as such accompanied it through the whole of the Northwest rebellion. That company was commanded by Capt. Worsnip, now lieutenant-colonel Sixth battalion, the other officer being Lieut. Woods, now Major Woods of the N.W.M.P. at Tagish Lake, Yukon. Major Arnold was a famous singer in those days, and is a favorite in that line still, and many a weary foot soldier has been comforted by the march by a soul inspiring song round the camp fire from the popular Lieutenant. Brave and steady under fire, kind and thoughtful for his men, Major Arnold is an officer that the British Columbia members of "A" company, Canadian Regiment, for South Africa, may well be proud to serve under, and he is no doubt that the right hand company of Canada's Own will give a good account of itself under such officers as Major Arnold and Capt. Blanchard.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

In accordance with a time-honored custom in Great Britain, upon the eve of the departure of troops for active service, the members of the local company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers paraded for a divine service at St. Saviour's church, where Rev. H. S. Akerhast delivered a very impressive sermon. The circumstance that four members of the company leave this evening to join the Canadian contingent for service in South Africa, created unusual interest in the parade, and hundreds of citizens turned out to see how the boys looked. As a matter of fact it was the best parade that the local company has had, and the comments were complimentary.

Nelson citizens subscribed \$615.50 as a presentation fund to the four volunteers for the Transvaal who represent Nelson in the British Columbia company. At the farewell demonstration Mayor Neelands presented Captain Hodgins with a purse containing \$500 in gold for his men and a sword for himself. The sword was purchased in Montreal by telegraph, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Captain A. E. Hodgins, of the Nelson Rifle Company,

by his fellow-citizens, October 23, 1899." Captain Hodgins accepted the purse on behalf of his men and the sword in a speech that he claimed was the longest he ever made in his life. Captain Hodgins will be among old acquaintances. Born in Toronto, he has known Col. Otter, who will command the regiment, ever since boyhood, and the following named were classmates at the Military College at Kingston: Major Denison, Major Macdougall and Major Cartwright, all of whom are to be officers in the regiment. Major-Gen. Hutton, who is now at the Coast, when informed of the number of men volunteering at Nelson and Rossland, remarked: "Kootenay is all right."

W. Hart-Mellarg, of Rossland, was a lieutenant in the Rossland company of rifles. He volunteered for service when the first call came. When word was received from Victoria that Lieut. Mellarg could not be accepted, and to enlist as a private, he at once became Private Mellarg and was enlisted. He is a son of Major Mellarg, who served in the Crimea with the Forty-Fourth regiment.—Nelson Tribune.

## Must Improve The Service

### Important Statement by President Shaughnessy Respecting Vancouver Steamer.

### If Local Company Do Not Give Daylight Connection C. P. R. Will

"I will see the management of the C. P. N. Co. to-morrow and tell them that unless they immediately improve the passenger service between Victoria and Vancouver the C. P. R. will themselves provide a better service."

So said Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who arrived in the city last evening on his first visit since he succeeded Sir William Van Horne, as the head of Canada's great railway company. He was discussing with a representative of the Colonist the improvements that his



President Shaughnessy.

company has in contemplation and was asked if he had in contemplation any proposed changes that would be of direct interest to Victoria. His answer was as given above, and he went on to say that he did not consider the present passenger service a satisfactory one. "There should be a daylight service," he said. "A steamer should leave Victoria in the morning and reach Vancouver after a four-hours' run, by noon, and get back in time for dinner in the evening. This, of course, applies entirely to a passenger service; the freight steamer might be slower."

On his present tour Mr. Shaughnessy is accompanied by Mr. L. A. Hamilton, land commissioner for the company; H. S. Holt and J. McGrail of Montreal. Mr. George McL. Brown, executive agent for British Columbia, has been with them since they entered the province and Mr. Allan Cameron, assistant general freight and passenger agent, joined them at Vancouver yesterday. The party came West over the Crow's Nest Pass and down through the Kootenays and the Boundary Creek country, travelling from Robson to Greenwood on the recently completed extension of the Columbia and Western. Mr. Shaughnessy says he was greatly pleased with what he saw and heard. Everybody appeared hopeful and the opening up of new districts was proceeding apace.

As to further extensions, he said his company had always a lot in contemplation and they expected to continue spending money for years to come, but they had now reached a point in the Boundary district that made it necessary to give every careful consideration to any further westward extensions. Surveys, however, would be kept in the field all winter looking out for practical routes.

The President and his party will remain in the city to-day leaving to-morrow morning for Vancouver and going East over the main line so as to visit the points that they missed by coming West through the Crow's Nest Pass.

#### PERSONAL.

D. G. Macdonnell, barrister of Vancouver, is a guest at the Driad.

Dr. C. J. Fagan of New Westminster registered at the Driad last evening.

Malcolm McLean, late provincial constable at Glenora, who came down on the A.H. is at the Victoria.

G. E. Macdonald, the Vancouver representative for the Wellington Colliery Co., is at the Driad.

C. A. Thompson, general manager, and R. M. King, assistant manager of the St. Anthony Gold Mining Company, and party registered at the Victoria yesterday.

G. C. Hinton, C. B. Macneill, G. H. Kirkpatrick, N. R. Turner and Geo. H. Cowan of Vancouver are at the Driad.

A. A. Sandemann, the well known Montreal commercial man, is in the city on his regular visit and is at the Driad.

George A. Brackett, who recently returned from Atlin, is at the Driad.

#### BIELA'S COMET.

Santiago de Chile, Oct. 28.—Biela's comet has been seen here; the naked eye.

## Three Plans Of Arbitration

### To Which the British Would Submit the Disputed Alaskan Boundary.

### Canada Would Prefer Question Either Unconditionally or With a Bargain.

By Associated Press.

New York, Oct. 29.—Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard line steamship Campania. He went to England to lay before the Imperial government Canada's views on the Alaskan boundary question. With him went the under secretary of state, Joseph Pope, and the chief astronomer, W. F. King, who surveyed the line for Canada. When seen on the pier yesterday Sir Louis said:

"I cannot speak at length about the work accomplished in England, as it was confidential. As has been published, a temporary arrangement has been agreed upon, and in so far as it will prevent local friction it is satisfactory. The modus vivendi does not, however, foreshadow what the permanent solution of the dispute will be. It was absolutely necessary to come to some understanding for we had the miners there and the situation was becoming intolerable. The joint high commission will arrange the conditions on which the question can be settled. Canada wants only what arbitration will give us. We are not grasping or seeking concessions. What we want is our rights."

Sir Louis added that both Salisbury and Chamberlain had told him they were determined to have the question settled amicably, and he said they scouted the idea of any other means being used but the most friendly ones.

"I may say," added Sir Louis, "that the Canadian government entertains similar feelings. We have three propositions to make, which are: Unconditional arbitration of the whole dispute, arbitration on similar terms to the Vancouverian arbitration, or arbitration on the basis that if the United States shall keep Dyea and Skagway it shall concede Pyramid Harbor and adjacent territory to Canada, thus giving us a harbor on Lynn Canal. Salisbury is ready to adopt either of these propositions. I cannot say how much the matter will be settled, but I have no doubt that the time is not far distant."

## One Million From Atlin.

### But Mean Government Leaves Clerks To Shiver or Freeze Under Canvas.

### Season's Experience Indicates Greatest Hydraulic Camp in the Province.

Special to the Colonist.

Atlin, B.C., Oct. 20.—From all indications, the cold weather has set in for good. The thermometer registered four degrees below zero and the weather is cold and dry.

All sluicing has been stopped for the season, and the miners are flocking out from the creeks, trusting to get out before the lakes freeze. It is expected though that the boats may make two or three trips more before winter sets in earnest.

Several familiar faces may yet be seen at this place, among them John Grant, who is yet the same jolly fellow as of old; W. Pollard Grant is fast becoming a promising young lawyer and intends staying in all winter; Norman Kant will also winter in Atlin, while his partner has gone below to put through some mining deals in which they are interested.

The exact output of gold from the Atlin district has not yet been estimated, but it is expected that it will be in the neighborhood of one million dollars. Pine creek probably takes the lead, then comes Spruce, McKee, Boulder and Wright.

As a hydraulic mining camp Atlin has a great future; a future, probably that no British Columbia camp can rival.

It is to be hoped that the government will during the next session of the legislature pass more liberal mining laws which would be beneficial to this camp. The government clerks will be compelled to pass another winter, serving behind the counter in a record office constructed out of canvas with a sawdust floor. Fancy being compelled to live in a tent with the thermometer at 50 degrees below zero. With the revenue derived from that district it seems a mean policy.

Mining in Omineca.—The steamer Princess Louise arrived from Northern British Columbia ports yesterday morning. She brought down C. A. Thompson, general manager; R. M. King, assistant manager, and party who have been at work during the summer for the St. Anthony Gold Mining Company on Germanen creek, Omineca. Mr. King says the company will commence washing in the spring as will also the Forty-third Company. He will go back shortly over the snow with more piping and the monitors, while several men have been left on the ground to complete the ditches and flumes. The first snow fell at Germanen on October 1.

Just the Thing That's Wanted.—This is the verdict of everyone on the Colonist's special war map, now on sale at the very moderate price of 25 cents. This map is of two-fold value. It not only shows the geography of South Africa effectively, so that the campaign against the Boers can be followed conveniently and intelligently, but at the same time it presents the Philippines in equally comprehensive and convenient fashion, on the other side. This is not a sketch map, as might be imagined from its moderate price, but a finely finished, fully-colored production from the presses of the best map-makers in the world, Rand & McNally, of Chicago.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Denies the Impeachment.—The reported drowning of Clements of Mr. G. B. Ordano is emphatically contradicted by that gentleman himself, who declares that he did not so much as hear of his sad fate until the operator at Duncan told him of the distressing occurrence, on his way down to Victoria yesterday.

Mr. Robinson's Death.—Mr. F. R. Robinson died yesterday at his daughter's residence, Bellevue street. The remains will be forwarded to Vancouver for burial by the side of his wife, who died there a few years ago. The deceased was a member of Rose Columbia lodge of the Sons of England of Vancouver. He leaves one child, Mrs. A. Brechley, to mourn the loss of a loving parent.

Shooting at Extension.—News was received yesterday from the Extension mine that Frank Lomber had shot Louis Ballola with a shot gun, the full charge striking the unfortunate man in the face. Ballola was taken to the Nanaimo hospital and it is feared that he will die. The dispatch did not state whether Lomber had been arrested.

Voluntarily Abandoned.—In consequence of the opinions expressed at Saturday's meeting of the police commissioners, one of the leading saloons at which "black jacket" has been a conspicuous side attraction has given orders to close down all the games. The proprietors state that they are quite well aware that they are within their rights as determined by the courts, in running this game, but do not wish to do so if public opinion is antagonistic.

Further Sensation in Store.—It is quite within the realm of possibility that the limit of sensation in connection with police affairs has not yet been reached. Constable Abel, whose dismissal was ordered at Saturday's meeting of the commissioners, having announced his intention of pressing charges against the Chief, he has retained a lawyer in this behalf, and will formulate his charges with the commissioners during the next few days.

#### BRAINS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Careers of Some of the Officers Detailed to Supply Them.

London, Oct. 20.—Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, who joined Sir George White at Durban to act as his adjutant, is not so very well known to the public personally and in the flesh as he is by name and reputation. Hunter came too late to England to be more than splashed by the wave of spontaneous hero-worship that swept over Kitchener after Khartoum. Hector Macdonald, again, forestalled Hunter. "I cannot say how much the matter will be settled, but I have no doubt that the time is not far distant."

Egypt, especially Upper Egypt, may be said to have made Hunter, but he has assuredly done much for Egypt; for England, too, in helping forward the reconquest of the Sudan and the re-education of the British name. The recent military history of Egypt is written in large and full almost which was space of Hunter's record. He was with Wolseley in the Nile expedition, and as a younger did yeoman's service, especially against some of the outlying Derwish chiefs, one of the most truculent of whom he captured with his own hand, and carried off in a gunboat in the very teeth of the tribesmen.

The work to which he next applied his most strenuous effort was the perfecting of the Egyptian army, and it was his lot to lead it when no more than a regimental captain in the Royal Lancashire, but a brigade-general in the field, in the early actions that tested the newly organized force—Ginnies, Arguin and Faki, when the Somali's bold invasion was repulsed, and the Egyptian army, in its latest services are familiar as household words; years of great usefulness as governor of the Red Sea littoral; of the Nile frontier at Wady Halfa; then Donkolo, Abu Hamel, the Atbara, Khartoum; he helped to write all the brilliant battle names now inscribed on the Egyptian flag. Such gallantry gained him a rich but well-deserved reward, that of promotion to major-general at the age of 40—a very rare achievement for a British officer.

In person Hunter is a man of about the middle height, with a slight, well-built figure, lithe and active, quick in his movements; but in manner he is a different man. He is self-contained, he has inherited caution and circumspection with his Scottish blood; he talks little, and his homely, pleasant face is more watchful than expansive. It is the watchfulness of the man on wires, with tense-strung nerves, ready to act like a string loosed at the moment required; black eyes betray the inner eager spirit; they are full of the fire of resolution and prove him ready to act promptly and vigorously in answer to any sudden call. He should be invaluable in the role of chief of the staff, a post analogous to that of managing director of some great going concern.

There are many good and capable officers besides Hunter on the spot. First, Col. Ian Hamilton, who ranks immediately below him on the general staff and will take his place with White when Buller on his advent claims Kitchener. It is in the fitness of things that Hamilton should be permitted to try conclusions once more with the Boers. His earliest rencontre with them was as a youngster, a subaltern in the Gordons, in the wretched reverse in Majuba Hill, when he got the painful wound which has left a permanent mark on the crippled fingers of his left hand.

Since that unpleasant episode Ian Hamilton, like Symonds, has been laboring steadfastly to remove the old rank of the British, and among many chances and changes of staff service, that in which he was most usefully employed was as head of musketry instruction in India. Since then he has been transferred to the control of the shooting of the army, and as commandant at Hythe (his present post, from which he has only lately returned to Africa) he has helped quite lately to restore fuller confidence in the discredited Mark IV. ammunition. Hamilton's very extensive trials of the bullet at Hythe, after its supposed failure at Pibright, ended in a reassuring report. It may be remembered that Col. Ian Hamilton was debarred from more active participation in the Tirah campaign through being disabled early by the kick of a horse. A marked and highly satisfactory feature in the army of to-day is the nearly inexhaustible supply of good men on hand when any serious work is afoot. This has no doubt been fostered by the judicious encouragement given to

those who are eager to get on. The staff college is practically open to all who will qualify in its schools; special service and active employment fall within the reach of most officers at some time or other, so constant and widespread are the military needs of our ever extending Empire.

Enormous pains are taken at the war office nowadays to arrive at a correct estimate of individual value, to place it on record, and draw upon it as required. We may point to many of the selections made recently in proof of this painstaking recognition of the fittest. I have already dealt with Buller's immediate tenants, the divisional and brigade generals, but there are some of the general staff now nominated who deserve more than a passing word. After Col. Wynne, the D.A.G., already spoken of, there come Col. Miles, who leaves staff college, where he is commandant, to become A.A.G., one of the most intelligently active and highly educated of modern officers; Col. Ralph Allen, who is to be A.A.G. of the 3rd division, being on the headquarters staff; a man who was in Bechuanaland with Warren and Walker, of small frame, but of the most eager, forward spirit, who speaks with brief incisiveness, and acts like a sledge hammer; Col. Mainwaring, A.A.G., of the 1st division, who was in Egypt, Burma, and in the Hazarrah campaign, and more especially at Crotte, recently in command of the Royal Welsh, when he won golden opinions; and Col. Bruce Hamilton, A.A.G., of the 2nd division, one of the survivors of the first Transvaal, brother-in-law and A.D.C. of the ill-fated Colley, but who escaped the Majuba disaster, being too ill to accompany his chief on that sad day. After them, Col. Lawson, for example, a scientific officer of the school of Kitchener, who gave up purely engineering duties for active service on the staff, who found his account in much stirring work in Egypt, and who is still remembered as one of the heroes in the capture of Godeferd.

Col. Beckett, again, a cavalry officer who is destined to do duty with a large body of horsemen; Beckett's merits are those of sound practical sense and much solid knowledge; he is a steady going, methodical officer, not of startling brilliancy, perhaps, but well trained and entirely trustworthy.

Next, Sir Henry Rawlinson, a prominent figure in the rising generation of soldiers; one who has been rifleman, Guardsman, aide-de-camp, staff college graduate, and seen active service in Burma and the Sudan, all in fifteen short years. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Ewart, another, a Cameron Highlander, who has fought, and served in many posts; Major Fairholme, an artilleryman, who was long in charge of the Turkish-Greek section of our intelligence department, was on the boundary commission for the settlement of the Turco-Greek frontier, and afterwards our very able commissioner in Crete; Major Hamersley, Major Walter, Major Kirkbeck, Major Haking, Captain Gogarty—their names are legion, all good men and true, who have given ample earnest of their capacity, and will not be found wanting in the coming hours of trial.

Last, but not least, due justice must be accorded to the administrative staff in the great and all important department of supply. Col. Wolfe Murray, who for the present and until further developments will complete the line of communication in Natal, as Sir Fortier Walker will in Cape Colony, that "life-line" between the sea and the furthest advance on which the very existence of the army depends; the commissariat and transport officers headed by Col. Richardson, a strong man, but somewhat abrupt in manner, who has rather to friction, but with long experience of war, especially in South Africa; Col. Bridge, more tactful, but not less energetic, whose services in Mashonaland, his arrangements for transport and the supply of material, have saved the state many thousands of pounds; finally, Col. E. D. Ward, so long and favorably known in connection with the military tournament, one of the most popular officers in the service, but who has higher claims than his unflinching courtesy and skilful management of a great show to the gratitude of his fellow countrymen. He has done much of grim visaged war, and largely helped in the successful conduct of several campaigns.—Toronto Mail and Empire correspondent.

#### DIED.

ROBINSON.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. Brechley, 120 Bellevue St., on the 29th instant, Francis Richmond Robinson, a native of Manchester, England, aged 42 years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence as above at 4 p.m., TO-DAY, and the interment will take place on Tuesday, at Vancouver, B. C. Friends will please accept this intimation.

#### PASSENGERS.

By Steamer Islander from Vancouver.

Rev. J. Abbott.	C. E. Mackay.
T. Maynard.	J. H. Bowyer.
C. C. Can.	J. A. Brockner.
Pres. Shaughnessy.	Chas. Carmichael.
and party.	Mrs. Carmichael.
L. A. Hamilton.	C. A. French.
M. Stephens.	J. H. Steward.
G. E. McDonald.	N. R. Turner.
Geo. McL. Brown.	Miss Loeest.
Cal. Howard.	R. Walker.
A. Webster.	B. Sealey.
Dr. Woodley.	Mrs. B. Sealey.
Dr. Fagan.	W. J. Deighton.
G. McDonald.	C. Hendery.
Dr. McLennan.	Mrs. McLennan.
Dr. Robertson.	J. L. Drahle.
Mrs. Markman.	W. Taylor.
J. Blank.	W. Baird.
F. Webber.	S. Todd.
Mrs. Nicholas.	A. B. Clagdon.
E. Allen.	Dr. Burnett.
C. Hutton.	C. B. McNeill.
Geo. Biggar.	Dr. Ross.
G. H. Kirkpatrick.	Dr. Nixon.
J. Delmore.	W. G. McIntosh.
Mrs. H. Finlay.	Mrs. W. W. Evans.
W. E. Dier.	G. Wadsworth.
M. Morrison.	F. W. Fraser.
Mrs. Morrison.	J. G. Stead.
H. F. Hunter.	

#### CONSIGNEES.

By Steamer Islander from Vancouver.

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D. Spence.	C. Norris.
W. H. McCabe.	D. E. Campbell.
S. Leiser & Co.	C. E. Jones.
R. Stewart & Co.	E. Lettice.
D. H. Wilson Bros.	C. Watson Bros.
Ames Holden.	Heng Lee.
L. Leiser & Co.	F. M. Rattenbury.
G. H. Hutton.	B. C. Hutton.
H. L. Salmon.	H. Todd.
Challoner & Mitchell.	S. Leiser & Co.
Ym. Powell & Co.	R. P. Rithot & Co.
H. Munro.	G. Carter.
Dom. Express Co.	

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